Mr. Coler was interrupted in the middle of his speech by the entrance of Mr. Shepard. When the indiscriminate shouting had quieted down, George Foster Peabody rose and said: "Now, gentlemen, three cheers for Edward M. Shepard!"

There was a scattering response on the

There was a scattering response on the platform and one or two of the shameless Coler shouters in the gallery were rude enough to cackle derisively.

The usual resolutions glorifying the Tammany candidates and deploring the opposition to them were read by Robert H. Elder. There were several "No" votes when the approval of the audience was asked for them.

Mr. Coler introduced Mr. Shaperd

asked for them.

Mr. Coler introduced Mr. Shepard as
the next Mayor of New York. The demonstration that followed this introduction
lasted one minute and ten econds. Mr.
Shepard came forward and spoke, according to the document he held in his hand,
as follows:

as follows:

I am grateful indeed for this greeting at my own home. It tempts me to believe that my own home. It tempts me to believe that you will forgive me if, before taking up the political question before us, I say some things personal to myself which I could not bring myself to say eisewhere. Nothing in the thoughts of my fellow men is for me more precious than the esteem of the people of this geat borough of the homes of plain people. I have lived here nearly my entire life. With its splendid growth I graw to manhood and have come to middle age. Such repute in public matters as I have has been gained here. I am likely to live here the rest of my days. If I be allowed the Scriptural span of life, much the greater part of my remaining career will come after the years 1902 and 1903, that is to say, after the term of the next Mayor shall be over. The charge that if I be elected I shall, during those two years, reverse what I have said and done in the cause of administrative and civil service reform, and of the honest and efficient government of American cities, that I am of a sudden to become a new man ready for base betrayal of the interests of the metropolis to which my good faith is pledged in the face of all its people, that I am willing in fatuous shortsightedness to shut from my sight the vision of the years which may be given me in Brooklyn beyond the end of my probable Mayoralty, this charge, fellow citizens, my friends declare to be false.

faise

And much as I shrink from the imputation of immodesty it is due to you that I also pronounce it to be faise. I have been chosen by the Democratic party as its leader in this campaign. That choice was made for what I have been and what I have said. If for the sake of a short and fleeting power in public affairs I could be guilty of treason to all this, I should merit a really dread condemnation. But the worst of all condemnation would surely come from those who have honcred me with this nomination. ored me with this nomination.

I shall, if I know myself, be true to the con-dence which the Democratic party has that I spail, if I know myself, be true to the con-fidence which the Democratic party has that I will not in the future be different from what I have been in the past. With those who do not believe me. I have no argument. To those who do believe me, but do not yet see the political situation as I see it, I have much to say and beg that they will listen with an open mind.

those who do believe me, but do not yet see the political situation as I see it. I have much to say and beg that they will listen with an open mind.

I am told that at the Republican or fusion meeting held here last Thursday night the only attacks upon me concerned my political conduct, which is certainly a fair subject of discussion. I have not the fortune to be a graduate of Columbia University or to have been its President; my education came from public schools of this city and its free college. I shall leave to those who hear President Low and his orators in Manhattan to determine how much of what has been or shall be there said by them is well and truly said of me. I believe him to be the same Seth Low I have known so long, nor shall I intentionally say of him one word inconsistent with what I have, during many years and in public, said of him and said sincerely.

The present campaign has an especial interest, because for the first time in Greater New York there is to be chosen a Mayor with adequate, and, legally speaking, absolute power to control the departments of the city government during all of his administration. The next Mayor will have absolute power of dismissai. When any department is corrupt or inefficient or oppressive, the corruption, inefficiency and oppression belong to the Mayor himself, if, after learning of them, he refuses to abate them by the removal of the guilty officers, it is with this specific view of the Mayor's and oppressing for discussion. In this, the office if I be elected.

I find myself overwhelmed with the questions pressing for discussion. In this, the office if I be clected.

I find myself overwhelmed with the question of partisanship as between President Low's campaign and my own.

First—The police. In President Low's sampaign and my own.

First—The police in President Low's sampaign and my own.

First—The police in President Low's speech last Wednesday evening he spoke of the Police Commissioner and the Superintendent. With rather singular humor he compared them with

ere is no doubt preelection advantage is pledge. It is, however, so far as 1

There is no doubt prediction advantage in this pledge. It is, however, so far as I know, in American politics a mode of election-eering without precedent, in any worthy candidacy for a President, or Governor, or Mayor of a great city. Until new I believe that all responsible stateamen of our land from the time we became a democratic republic, would have stood aghast at such a violation of the fundamental rule governing public elective office, in a democracy governed by law.

If I do not mistake the people of Greater New York, and their conception of the honor and effective usefuliness of the office of Mayor, there is a consideration which President Low has overlooked. The Constitutional amendment of 1874 requires the successful candidate, before he may take office, to solemply swear, among other things, that he has contributed ne money or valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which he was elected to said office, and that he has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote.

And the obligation is something far be-

tion at which he "was elected to said office." and that he has "not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote."

And the obligation is something far beyond technical requirement of law. This cath, fellow citizens, represents the fundamental theory of our democracy, where the referendum does not prevail, that, when an elected servant of the people enters upon his public duties, he shall do so subject to no personal pledge, promise or mortgage which will prevent his acting in office with an absolute freedom upon the facts as he shall then find them to be, and upon his conscience. The wrong of an unfit promise by a candidate during his election has in our State been affirmed by solemn judicial judgment of dismissal from office.

Fellow citizens, I, too, am asked to give a promise like that given by my competitor. The temptation upon me to give it is strong, very strong. I am asking you for your votes, and I really wish them. I wish the many votes and the able support of those who offer them if I will give the pledge, and I now publicly answer the inquiry.

I have not given, nor, until the people shall have vested me with power and until my eath shall have been taken with a clear conscience, will I give, any pledge or promise of any character, that I will, if elected, appoint any man to any office or that I will remove any man from any office that he now helds.

holds.

Let there be no mistake about this. You are not to elect me Mayor unless your conception of my faculties makes you wish me, and apart from the plain obligation of the Constitution and law, to be absolutely free on the 1st of January to use the powers of my office according to my conscience and the facts which I shall then rigorously ascertain at first hand.

the facts which I shall then figurously assertian at first hand.

If you ask me whether I will retain in office all who are now in office, or any man who is now in office, I answer that I will give no promise. If you ask me what is my general expectation, I answer that it would indeed a maze me, if, entering the Mayor's office, I should, in the city of Greater New York, find, and for the first time in the history of great cities, that no drastic reform was necessary, that no changes needed peremptorily to be made.

No man, whatever my present impression or opinion of him, and whoseever strong my impression may be now, shall, by any promise I now give, be deprived of the right to submit to me as a sworn Mayor in office, ready with an unclosed mind to hear, his defence if he has one. For all the votes in Christendom I will not preclude myself if I become Mayor from listening to any defence of any sub-ordinate officer with a fair and intelligent mind and a resolute will. Think soberly what all this means.

If I be chosed Mayor, the Police Commission

mind and a resolute will. Think soberly what all this means.

If I be elected Mayor, the Police Commissioner will, therefore, whether in season or out of season, whether by day or by night, represent the ideas of public order, public morality and public decency which are held by Edward M Shepand Thus far will I go by way of public pledges.

Second The Schools If public order and decency and a rigorous, just, equal, merciful administration of justice be the first care of the Mayor to the full extent of his lawful power, and for the reason that those things are prince conditions of the wholesome existence or conditions of the wholesome existence or conditions of the wholesome existence or conditions of the property level in importance come the free schools of the cit. Some of you may remainer that a chief reason for my break several years are with the Democratic organization in Birocolayu arose out of my break several vears are with that effections to which his opposition, it was entitled Whether I were rigit of breaks after the did as strongly new as I did then.

a d of all the children and of every child of the city—their teaching not a few hours now and a few hours then, but their teaching fully and systematically, their teaching in wholesome, well-lighted, well-heated, well-aired s hoolhouses, not unduly ornamental or expensive, but meeting every essential condition—all of this should, after the maintenance of public order and decency and the administration of justice, come nearest to the heart and brain of the Mayor If 1 am elected I will give to that problem the best of my ability

I declare for a Brooklyn autonomy for Brooklyn schools I believe in the largest practicable control of the schools of this great borough by its own men and women, subject only to the general financial safeguards of the city and the establishment of proper standards. I have looked and I look now with hostility upon the necessities now said to exist of referring the determination of Brooklyn problems to some distant point in the borough of Mannattan.

And now, third: The matter of partisanship. I am the Democratic party with its face sincerely, and, as I hope and believe, triumphantly, set to a future of good administration under the auspices of men of its nomination and intending by such an administration to secure before the people an honorable and fruitful prestige. If this be partisanship then let our Republican adversaries make the most of it.

Is there not, however, a measure of effontery in their charge of partisanship then let our Republican adversaries make the most of it.

Is there not, however, a measure of effontery in their charge of partisanship then let our Republican adversaries make the most of it.

Is there not, however, a measure of effontery in their charge of partisanship; It has been said that I was guilty of a gross perversion of facts. I reace the charge. Since the main stress of my competitor's campaign once for all and thoroughly—and at the risk of wearying you,—to deal with this claim.

I declare it to be without just foundation however sincere he may be in asser

ship. I propose at this outset of my campaign once for all and thoroughly,—and at the risk of wearying you,—to deal with this claim.

I declare it to be without just foundation however sincere he may be in asserting it. President Low is in every real and substantial respect a partisan Republican candidate. For, surely, we are concerned with realities and not with mere names or forms. We know that since his defeat in 1897, my distinguished competitor openly made his peace with his party organization and submitted to the Senator whom he called its presiding genius. He has become a partisan if I know what that word means.

I am not condemning him, but I condemn the denial of a public, conspicuout fact. It is idle to quote the declarations of some of the many platforms upon which he stands that the city must be administered in the interest of the whole people; that the time and money of the city must not be used or consumed by those in power for partisan purposes. For all of that his Democratic competitor stands, has always stood and will always stand. That does not make him non-partisan or a non-partisan candidate any more than it makes me one. Let him and his supporters be frank. His candidacy is as partisan as mine. Mine is no more partisan than his.

The difference in partisanship is between Republican partisanship and Democratic partisanship of candidacy. What, indeed, is a partisan candidate except one whose nomination is dictated by a political party? And can any one, not infantile in his political innocence, unless with a smile worthy of a Roman augur, deny that President Low's nomination was the sheer dictation of his party, in view of his recentation since 1897?

But, they tell us, besides the Republicans there were other parties to his choice—the Citizens' Union, the Coffey Democrats, the Sheshan Democrate, the Well us, besides the Republicans there were other parties to his choice—the Oemocrate. Let me begin with the Citizens Union. High-minded men, not all of them always the most practical, but still h

of the proposed office should this year be a Democrat.

I myself believed that the Republican party would give up its partisanship. The distinguished Senior Senator of our State, who from the rural seclusion of Tioga county accords the Republican party of this city what is sometimes called "absent treatment", made this clear last spring. When the obvious nomination of that Democrat presiding here tonight, who in practical administration of the second office of this city had demonstrated his fearless and independent ability, was proposed to the Senator he publicly declared that the Republican party would support no one for the Mayoralty who in 1900 had supported for President the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan.

I do not forget that the Republicans said that they were willing to take a "Democrat." But this was a mere move in the game to soothe and lead on the unsuspecting gentlemen of the Citizens' Union.

A dozen different organizations were discovered or invented to outvote and thwart the union. Men in buckram called James O'Brien Democrats, others called another kind of German Democrats, others called one kind of German Democrats, others called another kind of German Democrats, others called one kind of German Democrats, others called content of German Democrats, others called another kind of German Democrats, others called one kind of German Democrats, others called one kind of German Democrats, others called another kind of German Democrats, others called another kind of German Democrats, others called that the Pencorats, but always provided that the Pencorats bands of men in buckram could

various bands of men in buckram could

various bands of men in buckrain councers.

For some reason not at all mysterious to any one who had watched the devices of politics, these various bodies could never agree. The Citizens' Union, being reduced in its vote to a small minority and worn out, found control to rest with the motley array of its allies, and, at the last, and in due and expected time, it appeared that, as the Republican organization had intended from the beginning, the candidate must be a Republican.

Mr. Shepard devoted his attention for a few minutes to Edward M. Grout, fusion candidate for the Presidency of Brooklyn borough, declaring that Mr. Grout four years ago supported "the programme now pronounced to have been so iniquitous and abhorrent, and for which my own vigorous condemnation of it is so often

and abhorrent, and for which my own vigorous condemnation of it is so often quoted. "Does his nomination make the Republican ticket non-partisan?" Mr. Shepard asked. He continued:

I fail to see any higher standard of public service in the rule that a mayor shall choose his appointees from those who have helped him to hour and power, than it is that he should choose his appointees from among those who share his political opinions. Let us freue to surrender the whole programme of honest and efficient sovernment and of constructive and creative work for this splendid metropolis during the years 1902 and 1903 to the mere question whether you will condemn this man or that man, whether you will disintegrate this political or anization or that.

Is not the city of Greater New York entitled to something better? Has not the time come to make of this American metropolis a real and fruitful unity, united in all thines in which unity is helpful; a unity sustained and strengthened by the maintenance of all those autonomies which are helpful to local pride?

If my vision be not obscured by the excitement of this campaign. I see the growth of a greater New York, wholesome and wonderful to the last degree, and the opportunity to us all to promote it. I see the development of its educational and the extension of its transit facilities. I see the wast improvement of its streets, so that no city of the globe shall in that respect be better equipped than our own city. I see the addition of those wise and merciful sanitary provisions for the less favored of our people, with respect to which some foreign cities have made progress so much greater than our own—I see all of these things.

I see them limited only by a sober treatment of its finances and a lightening of burdens now too great. Not that I promise to accomplish them all. But I can, and if you choose to trust me I shall do much.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shepard's speech there was a general rush for the door, and

MR. DRIGGS'S SPEECH

Mr. Driggs said in part.

We Brooklynites are sincere. We think for ourselves, we believe in many sid extense, and she by The Silve & therm eats it to all merican axions. Fair play to all men I say without fear of contradiction that Brooklyn as never freer from vice and lawies ness of every type and character than it to to-day. Not one figer of shame can be pointed, not one word of scorn intered, against the police administration of that stalward bemocratic Deputy Police Commissioner, the Hot Bernard J York Mr. York a man agreement of our private has been an hoper to himself and a credit in his party.

With your permission I will now said to himself and a credit in his party.

With your permission I will now said to himself and a credit in the police of the berough of Brooklyn has become a great third the test charter, the Presidency of the berough of Brooklyn has become a great and rest that my fellow critisens of the increased should the horocast by where I stained tages of the special translations. Market who he should be horocast by a scalar translation to the horocast by a starting to seek. great questions which made appear on the state of the sta

dent the responsible head for the development and improvement and also the complete management of the borough. To be enabled to act intelligently at the public hearing of applications for local improvements. I believe it to be the duty of the President of the borough as chairman and member of all local boards of improvement to personally examine the locality for improvement of the public hearing. My aim will be to act always in harmony withour sister boroughs, while my absolute allegiance will be to the borough of Brocklyn and its advancement and development.

S1,000 A DAY OF DIRT GRAFT.

CONTRACTOR M'GIRR UNCOVERS
THE TAMMANY DIRT TRUST.

Dock Commissioner Murphy's Brother in it with Alderman Gaffney McGirr Quite Tammany Says Bock Board is in the Gang Plunkitt's Gold Mine.

SUICIDE IN A BOOTH. After Registering as a Voter John D. Smith Shot Himself.

At least one man who registered at 76 Third avenue, the registering place for the I wenty-third Election district of the Fifth assembly district, will not vote. He entered the registration place about 6 o'clock last night and said he was John D. Smith, 55 years old, of 104 East Twelfth street. After answering the other questions satisfactorily he was declared registered. Then the inspectors asked him if he wanted to enroll in any political party.

enroll in any political party.

"Yes, I guess I will enroll," he said.

He walked into the white-curtained booth. A moment later a pistol shot rang out and as the smoke poured from the booth they found Smith lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his temple. His revolver was still in his hand. Death had been instantaneous.

At the house which Smith registered as his home it was said that he had been very reticent about four years, and had been very reticent about his past all that time. He was apparently unmarried and never had any visitors. He owned some property in Newton Creek, Brooklyn, and got a monthly remittance from the lessee of the property.

the property.

Henry Mager, an artificial eye maker, who has his workshop at the house on East Twelfth street, said last night that Smith had acted as if he was despondent.

PAT CROWE TO SURRENDER? Wants the \$50,000 Cudahy Kidnapping

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Chief of Police Donahue has received from Patrick Crowe, through a friend of the latter, an offer to surrender himself and stand trial in the courts if the reward of \$50,000 hanging over his head for the alleged kidnapping of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., is withdrawn. The Chief is now negotiating with him for

GERMAN RED TAPE.

Three Lemons Found in a Freight Car Advertised for Sale.

At Thorn, in West Preussen, just on the tussian frontier, the attention of certain was directed the other day to a crowd of people diligently deciphering an official notice hanging in a conspicuous place in the chief railway station. Their curiosity led them to approach the crowd to what was up, and they discovered that the people were much more astounded and urious than they themselves. In large letters drawn up in official form, with all the necessary signatures, counter-signatures, official stamps, dates, &c., it was publicly announced; "Three lemons will be put up to public auction at 11 o'clock this morning at the goods station." Everybody looked at his neighbor, and surmised that it was a misint. Not a bit of it; it was an instance the lengths to which red-tapism and bigoted bureaucracy will go on occasions. The porters of the line had found three lemons in a goods van, and nebody laid claim to them. The notice contained a true statement of the case, and in perfectly serious form the head official became for the nonce

According to the regulations in force on "herrenlos" have to be delivered up to the authorities and then duly put up to auction. The same would have to take place in the case of one lemon or an apple, or anything else. Woe to the porter who threw it away, or ate it, which he certainly would not do if anybody were looking on. The three lemons for 15 pfennig (2d.), bidding not proving brisk, and the demand for lemens not being great at the railway station. The bargain was not such a wonderful one, and did not repay the purchaser for going to the sale, for lennons can now be bought in Prussa twelve for a shilling—that is, a penny apiece—

The Sloth's Hair.

It is a very curious fact that certain plants grow and thrive on the bair of sloths. Apart from its extremely coarse and brittle nature, the most striking peculiarity of the outer hair of the sloths is its more or less decidedly green tinge . . . Now, green is a very rare color among mammals, and there ought. therefore, to be some special reason for its development in the sloths And, as a matter of fact, the means by which this coloration phenomena in the whole animal kingdomso marvellous, indeed, that it is at first almost impossible to believe that it is true The object of this peculiar type of coloration of course, to assimilate the animal to its leafy surroundings, and thus to render as inconspicuous as possible; and when hanging in its usual position from the under side of a bough, its long, coarse, and green-tinged hair is stated to render the sloth almost indistinguishable from the bunches of graygreen lichens among which it dwells. In the outer sheath of the hairs of the Ai there are a number of transverse cracks, and in these cracks grows a primitive type of plant namely, a one-celled alga And for the beneof non-botanical readers, it may be well to mention here that alge (among which seaweeds are included) form a group of flower-less plants related on the one hand to the fungii, and on the other to the lichens . . . In the moist, tropical forests forming the In the moist, tropical forests forming the home of the sloths, the algo in the cracks of their hairs grow readily, and thus communicate to the entire coat that general green tint which, as already said, is reported to render them almost indistinguishable from the clusters of lichen among which they hang suspended "—From an article in Knowledge.

The Weather.

The trough of depression which covered the country west of the Mississippi on Friday moved eastward and yesterday covered all the Central States. There were two storm centres, one over Lake Superior and another in the lower Mississippi Valley. The latter was attended by high winds of thirty to forty miles an hour, with increasing force. High winds also

all the country east of the Mississippi River. were patches of fair neather in the Atlantic States. The rainfall was heavy in Texas, Illinois and Arkan complish them all. But I can, and choose to trust me I shall do much.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shepard's speech there was a general rush for the door, and by the time Edmund H. Driggs, the candidate for Fresident of the borough of Brooklyn, began his closing address little more than half of the audience remained in their seats. Feople left in twos and threes while Mr. Driggs was speaking. The applause diminished as the speech went on and the people remaining at its corplaining and managements and guite generally in the Stales east of the Mississippi. Freezing temperatures prevailed in Wyoming and Colorada in this cut the day was partly cloudy, with for the morating winds, light to fresh north-easterly average humidity. 77 per cent, barameter, corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M. 20 12 A.P. M. 20 07.

The lemmetable as recorded by the official three.

The temperature as securify to us, official the moments, and also by THE SUS a through unter at to-

Quite Tammany—Says Dock Board Is in the Gang—Plunkitt's Gold Mine.

W. J. McGirr, a contractor, whose home is at 625 West Twenty-fourth street, and who employs about a hundred men, called at the Republican County Headquarters yesterday and announced that although he had been a supporter of Tammany Hali all his life, he had decided this year to support Low. Mr McGirr said that his reason for doing this was that through the aid of Tammany a dirt trust had been able to secure all of the dumping privileges, and that independent contractors were no

longer able to carry on their business.

Mr. McGirr's father was a contractor for many years engaged in the excavating of cellars and the hauling of cellar dir He died in 1896 and his son succeeded.

In describing his business dealings with Tammany, which threw a strong light oh the manner in which the Squire's gamekeepers do their work. Mr. McGirr said that for twelve years his firm had leased from the city a dock at the foot of West Sixteenth street, on one side of which were moored scows to receive cellar dirt, and on the other scows to receive manure. Then

the other scows to receive manure. Then he said:

On May 1, 1898, I subjet a portion of the dock to Brown & Fleming, contractors, for dumping some dirt for one year. At the end of the year I notified Brown & Fleming I needed the dock myself and would take possession at the expiration of the sub-lease. Beginning May 1, 1896, I used the dump exactly one week. Then the Dock Department notified me to stop dumping.

"You will have to put in an application for a permit," said Dockmaster Kennedy, acting under orders from Supt William O. B. Walker. I immediately applied for a permit. I received no answer, but immediately afterward. Chief Engineer Benson of the Dock Department recommended that the Sixteenth street dock be closed up. The resolution adopted by the Dock Board in recommending that my dock be closed up stated that the dirt was needed at the Charles street dump. North river, and recommended that it be sent there. The resolution also said that improvements were to be made at the Sixteenth street dump.

Mr. McGirr says that the privilege of the Charles street dump has been given to Senator George W. Plunkitt, chairman of Tammany's Election Officers Committee, for \$2,500, and that nothing was known by him (McGirr) about any bids. He says he is sure Senator Plunkitt got the privilege without competition. He says it is worth \$10,000 and would not \$10,000 to any contractor who paid that much for i

Then he says.

For two years my dock at Sixteenth street, North River, was closed, though I paid rent for it all the time. In May, 1899, Alderman James Gaffney, President of the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which Councilman John J Murphy, a brother of Dock Commissioner Murphy, is Treasurer, came to me and asked that I rent the dock for which I am paying rent. If you want to drive me out, you will have to pull the dock down.

dock down. Then it will be torn down dock down. The Dock Department people said that they needed my dock for improvements. Not one dollar has been spent for improvements to this day Immediately after closing my dock at Sixteenth street, the Dock Department gave the privilege of a dump at North River between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets to the so-called Dirt Trust. They closed my dock because. I believe, they wished to drive me out of business and opened another dock two short blocks away from my dock.

dock

Up to May, 1800, the price charged the contractors for dumping was 40 cents a load. At the time they closed my dock, the price was jumped to 60 cents a load. This meant a difference of more than \$1,000 a day over and above the regular price paid by the contractors on the various dumps along the river front. Who gets this \$1,000 a day which has been paid in every day since 1890? Mr. McGirr says that he thinks that the whole scheme was simply a plan to drive him out of business, and to turn over his business to Gaffney and Murphy. In his

statement he says

In 1900 McGirr wrote to Squire Croker telling of the injustice done, and asking for his assistance. He received no reply Then he went to the Dock Department. Peter F. Meyer, Dock Commissioner, and the Squire's real estate partner, Dock Commissioner Murphy, Dock Commissioner Commissioner Murphy, Dock Commissioner Cram and ex-Sheriff Dunn were present. McGirr asked to see Mr. Murphy. He says Murphy introduced him to Mr. Cram and that Mr. Cram seemed to know who he was. McGirr continues:

"Oh, yes, McGirr," said Cram. "Your friend Mr Croker has gone to England. You will have to go ever there and see him. We cannot do anything for you." And then the whole crowd laughed boisterously, they thought it a good toke on me. but I know they are getting this "graft" of \$1,000 at day.

The general conclusions which Mr. The general conclusions which Mr McGirr, who is a practical business man reaches, are these:

reaches, are these:

I say the outages that have been put upon business men in New York by the present gang in control of Tammany Hall are beyond endurance. Not alone in work like mine but in business of every kind that has to do with the Pock Department. The New York Contracting and Trucking Company with Alderman Gaffney President and the Dock Commissioner's brother, Jack Murphy, Treasurer, is the only concern that can do business at present.

Is the only concern that can do business at present.

I know that the contractors outside of the "Dirt Trust" are against Tammany Hall in this campaign to a man. I know this "Dirt Trust" is organized within a small Tammany Hall coterie. They have done everything possible to drive me and every business man in my line of business to the wall. They can do nothing further against me. I am for Seth Low and the entire cleaning out of this gaing and will be, night and dag, until the end.



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The P anola puts this power of express on into the hands of every one.

The notes indicated by the composer on the score are struck unerringly by the Pia- ACCOMPANYING THE VOICE WITH THE

nola's felt-covered fingers, while there are provided means for obeying and giving full grades of music. A child can rattle off a value to all the marks of "expression" which

the composer put in his original score. The touch, phrasing, the delicate modulations of time, the accents here and there, a d the pedal effects. and all the other details of piano expression are under the control of the Pianolaplayer. He is given the technique—the mechanical part and the power of "expressing" the thought of the composer, or rather his own interpretation of it, just as well as if he were the most gifted pianoplayer in the world.

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CARGO OF FINE CATTLE. 227 Head of Herfords Arrive Purpose to

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.-The Johnson Line steamship Rowanmore, Capt. Thomas. arrived from Liverpool to-day with 227 head of England's finest cattle. Not one vas rough, they were all in the best of

Improve Our Stock

of them was lost and although the trip health on arriving. They will be removed to the cattle quarantine at Halethorpe near the Relay, and after being examined will be shipped to Kansas City to Kirkwood R. Armour, to whom they were consigned. The value of the lot is said to be not less than \$75 000. Some of the animals are worth

from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each. They are very valuable stock, and it is the intention of Mr. Armour and those interested with him to revolutionize the cattle-breeding industry and thus raise the grade of beef in this dustry and thus raise the grade of beef in this country. The specimens are mostly Herford cattle, and there are some noted animals among the number. Two of them are said to be from the herd of King Edward of England. One of the bulls is the noted two-year-old Majestic, said to be the best herd bull in all England. There is also Mercury, aged 3 years, bred by the Earl of Coventry, and many others of distinguished Herford ancestry.

On the same day that the Rowanmore sailed from Liverpool Mr. Armour died at his house in Kansas but this will not inter-

his home in Kansas, but this will not inter-fere with the plans he had made. They will be carried out as he intended they should interest by cattlemen throughout the world, and particularly in the United States, whence two-thirds of the cattle going to England and the Continent are sent.

Negro's Dangerous Ride.

I saw a negro steal a ride of forty-one miles under rather trying circumstances," said a young gentleman who made a trip to a point above Baton Rouge a few days ago, "but he got his ride and managed to get away when he reached his destination before the police could get him. He caught an Illinois Central train at a point forty-one miles this side of Baton Rouge, and he caught it while the conductor was not looking Really there was no chance for the conductor to see him. and the few passengers who got onto the fact did not seem inclined to say anything about it. The negro was really punishing himself to make the trip He spread himself out lengthwise the rod on one side of the couch, and to save my life I can't see how the fellow swung on to the red Sometimes he would ride with his face down, and sometimes he would turn his face upward and ride that way a while Occasionally some passenger would stick his head out the window and chat with the fellow who was in such a perilous The train was brushing along at a terrific rate, but the negro swung on, in spite of rough places and curves and other things calculated to disturb his balance. The conductor finally learned that the fellow was stealing a ride, but it was too late, and the only thing he could do was to wait until the train pulled into the station at Baton Rouge. He waited. There was great skirmishing at the station. The negro could not get off without falling on his face and stomach. He dropped as soon as the train stopped, and the crew and a policeman at the station started after him. He had to run over three or four men to get away, but he got away just the same. The marvellous part of the business to me was that the negro hung on so long, for he actually covered the distance hanging by his arms and legs—uo small task, by the way, from a physical standpoint. rife rate, but the negro swung on, in spite

friend I am afraid that I should not have been married to-day, at least to my present wife," laughed the genial traveler "When I courted the lady she was on very remantic disposition, the result of reading a class of novels that pass for literature among some people I think at that time she had an idea that some day a prince with nodding plumes would come riding out of the east

plumes would come riding out of the east and carry her away for his bride. At any rate, whenever I proposed, which was about as often as I met her. I got beautifully turned down. I was getting discouraged when an old friend of mine, who understood the situation, said to me.

"My boy, Jennie is a good girl, but her head is in the clouds the greater part of the time. Now, what you want to do is to catch her when she is down on the earth with the rest of us. Let me give you a pointer. Every Monday morning she is obliged to take catch of the large family bashing, and right there is your opportunity to find her with the rest full her when she is over the top of the onen and state your is ase. I took the hint and called early one Motividay morning. I found her to a called dress with her hair done up in our paperers, and her arms housily manipulating a redling pin and there, leasted an a kitchen chair, without one momittle feature about t, she promised to be tunne. She told the afterward that at the little she didn't know which was was east, letting shorte concluring up a prince. I here at the street frees.

doe Late for Classification.

(STRANCE backy expenses our mains in incident pa). Are mount. Nell from A to a GRAY, 686 6th a: Broadway & 9th Street. POMMERY (No Sweetening Whatsourer.) The Standard



for Champagne Quality.

CROKER HOPES TO END BRITON

AND SETTLE FOR GOOD FAR FROM HIS NEW YORK PROVINCE.

County Candidates Will Open Headquarters at the Rossmore on Monday and Call on the Chief at His Club Tuesday -- Dayton at Hoffman.

The county gentlemen who frequent avenue, have never foundon file there the London newspaper called The Week End. This publication is devoted to gossip and entertaining items about the conspicuous personages of England, and in the edition for Sept. 7 it contained this paragraph which will be of interest to all of Squire Croker's early associates in New York county.

"In the popular estimation Croker is a monster who runs that machine known as Tammany Hall. He tells me that he is passionately fond of rural England, and that some day he hopes to settle down in a little country house in one of our most picturesque counties. I hope I am revealing no confidence when I remark that he is trying to prove himself fit for citizenship with us by hard reading and an applied study of our manners and customs

The Squire's fondness for life in England is known to all his friends. Of the past seven years he has spent three years nine months and twenty-one days at his home in England, leaving three years two months and ten days to be devoted to his business affairs in this country. In those seven years there have been two Presidential elections, three State elections and, of course, six local elections: but they have been of so little interest to Mr. Croker in comparison with the "passionate fondness that he has for English rural life that he has not given half of his time to them.

The Squire is preparing to give a number of entertainments next week. On Monday all of the tenantry whom he placed upon the county ticket will open carepaigh head-quarters in the Hotel Rossmore, Forty-second street and Broadway. Tammany has hired a whole floor in the Rossmore, that def after him. He had to run over three or four men to get away, but he got away to the same. The marvellous part of the users didates will be around there or four one long, for he actually covered the distance langing by his arms and legs—uo small task, by the way, from a physical standpoint. Yew Orleans Times-Democrat

How He Succeeded.

"If I hadn't acted upon the advice of seriond I am afraid that I should not have been married to day, at least to my present. On Monday the Squire's candidate for Mayor will pay his first visit to he quarters in the Hoffman House headquarters is in tooms \$1 and \$2 on the

Twenty fourth street side of the second

floor of the Hoffman House. These rooms are famous in political history as the Danforth rainbow factory. Elliot Danforth used to use them as his headquarters, and in them he manufactured some of the finest political rainbows that were ever

put upon the market.

His foreman was John A. Mason, the Secretary of the State Committee, and M. Mason will have charge of the Rainbow Department of Mr. Croker's Shepard head quarters Senator P. Henry McCarren the well-known advocate of purity in politics, unon which subject he has well-known the well-known advocate of purchase writtens, upon which subject he has written extensively, will assist Mr Mason. A. M. Downs, secretary to Mayor Van Wywill have general supervision of this planer. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, w. is a candidate on the Croker ticket Justice of the Supreme Court, will have headquarters in the Hoffman Ho Mr. Dayton called yearday at Tamm Hall, the old headquarters of the T. many organization, and had a talk wit F. Carroll. It was the first time th Davton had been at Tammany Hai 1897, when the Squire refused to let C. Sheehan nominate him for Mayor he was going away Mr. Dayton said "It has been the dream of my life

elected to the Supreme Court Bench have been waiting seventeen years nomination It was pointed out yesterday that althous week has passed since Mr. Shepard was offied by Tammany of his nonmittation of Mayor, he has not held any communica-con personally with Squire Croker or an for Mayor, he has not held any communication personally with Squire Croker or an of the Squire's most trusted gamekeepers. In explanation of this it was said that Mi Shepard's interests had been cared for at the Democratic Club by the Hon Jame Shevlin of Brooklyn, one of the most adreading the collinear managers, attached to the state. political managers attached to the of the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, the of the Kings county Democrats.

HAS FASTED FORTY DAYS Preacher Says He Has Grown Strong

-Will Keep It tp. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 12 -The Re-I. S. Scott, a Methodist minister city has not partaken of food for fo days. He has been a severe sufferer fro rheumatism for a dozen years and a Meaville, Pa. physician told him that fasting

was a "cure all." Forty days ago when the Rev. Mr. Se ceased eating he could not arise from I chair. To-day he can run up and down chair. To-day he can run up and dow a stairway and is as agile as a child. It says he will continue his fast forty day longer. He is 36 years old, a native Randolph and is a graduate of Ohio We-leyan University.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived Sa Bohemian, Captain Mer's tem 11-4

Events in Society and Other Matters of Interest to Women by THE SUN and EVENING SUN than by other daily mediums. -Ade.

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